क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए कितनी-कितनी धनराशि का प्रावधान किया गया था ;

(ख) इस मद के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक सदस्य के हिसाब से संबंधित राज्यों और जिलों को अब तक कितनी-कितनी धनराशि दी गयी है ; और

(ग) प्रत्येक सदस्य के हिसाब से बजट में प्रावधान की गयी कुल धनराशि को राज्यों को उनके विकास के लिए कब तक उपलब्ध कराया जायेगा ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के ग्रामीण विकास विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामेश्वर ठाकुर) : (क) सांसद सदस्य स्थानीय क्षेत्र विकास योजना के लिए वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा वर्ष 1994–95 के लिए भारत की आकस्मिक निधि से एक करोड़ रुपये प्रति संसद सदस्य के हिसाब से आवश्यक धनराशि उपलब्ध कराई गई है ।

(ख) अब तक 739 करोड रुपए रिलीज किए जा चके हैं। राज्य सभा के बत्तीस संसद सदस्यों को अभी अपनी पसंद के जिले का नाम भेजना है ।

(ग) राज्य सभा के शेष 32 सदस्यों द्वारा अपनी पसंद के जिले का नाम शेष दिए जाने के पश्चात् शेष धनराशि रिलीज की जाएगी। निधियां सीधे ही जिला कलैक्टर को भेजी जाती हैं ।

Problem of brain drain

445. SHRI ANANT RAM JAISWAL:
SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA:
SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that problem of brain drain of scientists and technologists from the scientific institutions in the country continues to be a disturbing trend;

(b) if so, what is the average annual brain drain of scientists and technologists from the scientific institutions in the country; and

(c) whether Government have made any review of the incentives offered so far to check the brain drain; if so, whether any scheme has been formulated by Government to bring down the brain drain of scientists and technologists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b) Some Indian Scientists and Technologists do migrate to other countries. But, it has not been possible to determine quantative figures.

(c) Several steps have been taken from time to time by the Government to minimise the outflow as also to attract scientists and technologists settled abroad to return to India. Some of these are:

— Increase in the outlay for Science and Technology sector in successive Five Year Plans

— Creation of new scientific Departments|Organisations.

— Setting up of more centres of excellence|advanced studies in Universities and academic institutions.

— Creation of core groups of professionals with necessary modern facilities required for pursing research in new and frontier areas of science.

— S&T based training for entrepreneurial development.

— Delegation of enhanced administrative and financial powers to S&T institutions to improve working conditions of scientists.

— Manpower development training|retraining programmes through associateships|fellowship|courses.

— Provisions for temporary placement of Scientists and Technocrats under the scheme of Scientists Pool.

— Creation of supernumerary Posts.

— Invitation to distinguished men and women of Indian origin settled abroad for short term technical assignments to assist in frontier and emerging areas of S&T.

— Creation of a Special Cell in the Ministry of Industry for assisting non-resident Indians for setting up of industrial units in this country. Some states have also set up special cells and Departments for this.

— Provision of facilities for import of equipment for professionals returning from abroad.

Study of Jupiter Collisions

446. MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a group of Indian Scientists have been studying the impact of the Shoemaker Levy Nine Comet's collision with the planet Jupiter; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the findings of the study by the group?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) Yes, Sir. Scientists from several organisations in the country have been studying the impact of Comet Shoemaker Levy-9 with the planet Jupiter.

(b) 200 high quality images of this collision wtre obtained through 6 filters in various wavelength ranges by the Indian Institute of Astrophysics (ILA), Bangalore from the Vainu Bapu Observatory, Kavalur. These images indicate that the collision was powerful and left prominent changes in the visible appearance of the atmosphere of Jupiter. Change in the intensity of methane bands and emission of intense radiation from heated clouds of gas (which mushroomed over the atmosphere) were noticed.

Series of fast images were obtained at Japal Rangapur Observatory, Hyderabad with the help of a CCD Camera. The photographs obtained show the dark regions of crash sites.

Techniques of radio astronomy were also employed to monitor this event. Scientists at the Raman Research Institute, Bangalore detected several fold increase in micro emission from Jupiter lasting for a new minutes after the impact of the E-component.

Analysis and interpretation of the large amount of data collected by various groups are expected to continue for some time come.

Indo-Ukraine joint space research project

447. SHRI RAHASBIHARI BARIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some joint space research projects are proposed to be launched by India and Ukraine;

(b) if so, what are these space research projects;

(c) by when these projects are proposed to be launched; and

(d) the steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Umbrella Agreement between India and Ukraine on cooperation in Space has been signed